429 If the deceased has no brother or grown son, the family head apportions the children among various members of the family.

The guardian has the same obligations toward his ward and enjoys the same rights over them as did their deceased father. By the same token, the wards have the same duties toward their guardian as they did toward their father.

The child inherits from his guardian just like the latter's legitimate children.

[672] Like the father, the guardian is liable for damages caused by his ward.

591 Adoption. —Adoption occurs in Yatenga.

When two spouses have no progeny (this is quite unusual) or simply fail to have any right away, they sometimes adopt a child. The child must be taken into their family. Adoption does not require any formalities.

The child, adopted at a very young age, is never consulted.

The matter is adjusted between the adoptive father, the child's father, and the family head.

Either a girl or boy may be adopted, but actually boys are adopted for the most part.

From the day of his adoption the child enters the household of his adoptive father and mother as a legitimate child.

Actually, this manner of adoption differs from the French one in that it is limited to the family, to the total family.

In addition to this method of adoption and pertaining to the same category, let us point out a curious custom among the Mossi.

The oldest son, according to custom, must not be brought up by his father. As soon as he leaves his mother's breast or sometimes following circumcision, he is handed over to the /father's/ younger or older brother, who raises him and gives him a wife. Upon the death of his father, however, he comes into the latter's inheritance and thus does not really leave the household to which he was born.

672 Interdiction. —"Only the insane are subject to interdiction," says Vadier.

"When a native is afflicted with insanity, the family head and other members of the family meet to discuss the case of the sick person. If he is recognized as irresponsible, the head of the family has all the inhabitants of the village warned to have no dealings with him. Indeed, according to custom, no one /263/ could be held civilly liable for agreements made by a native afflicted with insanity.